1: Underhill E-5 (1931-1935)1946 NU28 Papago NU28

PHONETIC SYMBOLS

104 The symbols used here, with a few variations, follow those recorded by Kroeber in Juan Dolores, *Papago Verb Stems* 1913, University of California Publications in Archaeology and Ethnology, X, 242.

a, i, o, u: roughly as in Spanish.
ï: the back-tongue, unrounded vowel found in many Shoshonean languages.
p, t, k: stops intermediate between surd and sonant.
t: a dental stop; ṭ, retroflex.
s: a dental sibilant; ṣ represents retroflex s.
r: always retroflex; the nearest the Papago can come to English r is l.
w: a phoneme; before ï, o, u it is the usual semi-vowel: before a and i it becomes bilabial v.

Papago words are accented on the first syllable of the stem. Since the stem is often preceded by prefixes not recognizable at a first reading, the accent has been written as a help to pronunciation. It indicates stress and has nothing to do with tone.

ANGLICIZED PAPAGO PROPER NAMES

A few Papago names have been Anglicised by common usage and are now capitalized. Since an accent is not ordinarily used with them, a list of those in the present volume is given below, with pronunciation.

Akchin: ak-chín	I'itoi: ḟitoi	Navitcu: ná-wi-tcu
Anegam: aán-kam	Kaka: kák-ka	Pisinimo: pi-sí-ni-mo
Baboquiviri: pap-kí-vi-ri	Komarik: kóm-a-ri'k	Topawa: to-pá-wa

2: Underhill E-5 (1931-1935)1939 NU28 Papago NU28

PHONETIC SYMBOLS

104 The symbols used here, with a few variations, follow those recorded by Kroeber, U. Cal. Pub. vol 10, no 5, p. 242.

a, *i*, *o*, *u*, roughly as in Spanish

ɨ, the back tongue, unrounded vowel found in many Shoshonean languages

p, *t*, *k* are intermediate stops

Phonetic Transcription of Indian Languages, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol LXVI, 1916, no 6.

t is a dental stop, *ṭ*, retroflex

s is a dental sibilant: *c* represents retroflex *s*.

r is always retroflex.

w is a phoneme. Before *ɨ*, *o*, *u*, it is the usual semi-vowel: before *a* and *i* it becomes bilabial *v*.

194 Papago words are accented on the first syllable of the stem: prefixes are unaccented. When a word stands alone, its last consonant, if sonant, becomes surd and, if surd, strongly aspirated. This influences surrounding sounds and often causes the whole last syllable to sound whispered. The process does not take place in running speech, and therefore has not been indicated in orthography.

[p. x]

6: Densmore E-5 (1920)1929 NU28 Papago NU28

Among tribes previously studied a considerable number of songs have been recorded with instrumental accompaniment, the rhythm of which is indicated in the transcription of the song. This was impossible among the Papago as they use no percussion instrument with a loud tone. A limited number of songs were recorded with the accompaniment of a gourd rattle but the phonograph record of the instrument is not clear. It was manifestly impossible to record the pounding on an inverted basket, with which certain classes of songs are accompanied. One song (No. 125) was accompanied with rasping sticks, this being indicated in the transcription.

PHONETICS

CONSONANTS

c is pronounced like *ch* in *church*.
g as in *get*.
j is pronounced like *j* in *judge*.
h is pronounced as in *how*.
ḥ represents a gutteral sound as used in Sioux words.
k as in *kin*.
ŋ represents a nasal sound as used in Sioux words.
p as in *pin*.
s as in *same*.
š as in *shall*.
t as in *tin*.
ž is pronounced as in *azure*.
th represents a hard sound like *dh*.

VOWELS

a as in *father*.
e as in *they*.
ĕ as in *met*.
i as in *marine*.
I as in *knit*.
o as in *note*.
u̇ as in *but*.
u as in *rule*.
ü as the German ü.
y as in *yet*.

DIPHTHONGS OR CONNECTED VOWELS

oi pronounced like *oy* in *arroyo*.
ai pronounced like *ai* in *aisle*.
au pronounced like *ow* in *now*.

Two dots above a vowel are used only to indicate that that vowel has a sound separate from the vowel which immediately precedes it.

SONGS CONNECTED WITH LEGENDS

The Papago watch the stars and when they see the Pleiades cross the sky in one night they say that the proper time for story telling has arrived. These nights are the longest of the year, and the Pleiades rise in the east at evening, cross the zenith, and set in the

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7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910)1912
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APPENDIX I

SHORT VOCABULARIES FROM THE LANGUAGES OF THE PAPAGO, PIMA, AND COCOPA INDIANS

ƚ is pronounced as *th* in *think*.
ɾ is pronounced with a thick sound, almost as *r*.
x is to be given the sound of the Greek χ.
A letter placed as the *s* in *ʼtóa* is pronounced faintly.

In the Pima language only those words which are different from the Papago designations are indicated.

	ENGLISH	PAPAGO.	PIMA.	COCOPA.
1	man.	tsiótsh.		ápa.
2	woman.	ófvi.		njesák.
3	boy.	viapókuli.		kuxumík.
4	girl.	tjúxjia.		nirshhá.
5	infant.	áli.		kvemék.
6	my father (said by son).	nioók.		enikú.
7	my father (said by daughter).	nioók.		enjiá.
8	my mother (said by son).	ntjú.		intjá.
9	my mother (said by daughter).	ntjú.		intjá.
10	my husband.	nikún.		inkuriák.
11	my wife.	nihónik.		visvéy.
12	my son (said by father).	niálitak.		xomá.
13	my son (said by mother).	nimát.		shaáu.
14	my daughter (said by father).	niálitak.		epɣa.

15	my daughter (said by mother).	nimat.		shaáu.
16	my elder brother.	nisis.	kö^{o}tju njuvöanak.	kasá.
17	my younger brother.	nishúupitsh.	álitju njuvöanak.	nixhúl.
18	my elder sister.	nisis.	kö^{o}tju ófvi njuvöanak.	kasá komtjavíl.
19	my younger sister.	nishúupitsh.	álitju ófvi njuvöanak.	nixhúl tjómkvas.
20	an Indian.		óotam.	metjapái.
21	people.	húmatshkam.		
22	head.	mo.		mukkúr.
23	hair.	mo.		ámuxvāl.
24	face.	voihosha.		ijú.
25	forehead.	koá.		lxemeá.
26	ear.	naak.		shmal.
27	eye.	wi.		ijú.
28	nose.	taak.		ixhú.
29	mouth.	tjin.		ijjá.
30	tongue.	njúun.		ennjipāl.
31	teeth.	tíatam.		ijjá evví.
32	beard.	tjínjevo.	öshpo.	ijjá lemírsh.
33	neck.	kósevo.		amapúk.
34	arm.	nóvfi.		isháʲl.
35	hand.	nóvfi.	máshua.	isháʲl.
36	fingers.	mámitjpot.	maúshötkik.	isháʲl kusheráp.
37	thumb.	kúutjo.	kúʲtjo maúshötkik.	
38	nails.	hóotsh.		lkaxváu.
39	body.	tjúohok.		immátj.
40	chest.	pásho.		axtikkár.
41	belly.	vok.		itjú.
42	female breasts.	víp̄i.		

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7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910)1912.
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	ENGLISH.	PAPAGO.	PIMA.	COCOPA.
43	leg.	káxiok.		emᵃshíl.
44	foot.	tat.		immí.
45	toes.	mámitjpot.	tártshötkik.	immí kusheráp.
46	bone.	óo.		eniyák.
47	heart.	íbetak.		iyái.
48	blood.	úurt.		níxwat.
49	town, village.	kíhim.		ᵒhwá.
50	chief.	ósakakam (osáka = rod), also: ku (big).	tekúatshik.	
51	warrior.	sáhamakam.	hatjúik kiátam.	hxvá oskanyás.
52	friend.	náwatsh.		innjél.
53	house.	ki.		ᵒhwá; ᵒhwa tsavíp (buried) is the designation for a house made of arrowbush and covered with earth.
54	kettle.	kóhiwone tákut (kóhiwo = boil, tákut = implement).	há a (olla).	klumás (olla).
55	bow.	kíat.		ítjim.
56	arrow.	hápot.		ípa.
57	axe, hatchet.	hása.		sakárt.
58	knife.	váinom.		ᵒwhí.
59	canoe.			ígelhu (boat of Mexicans). Kúpap, float, made of tule ("bulrushes," *typha latifolia*).
60	moccasins.	teva or shoesk (probably not original); sandals = kaika shoesk.		xaminá u.

61	pipe.		tjúinikurt.	mōkwín (Mexican pipe). Úup (tobacco) njáasas (reed) is the name for native cigarette.
62	tobacco.	viv.	víhuvi.	ūp.
63	sky.	tetámokatshím (tetam=our (te) top (tam), kátshim=that lies prominent).	támaitjam.	mā.
64	sun.	ta^{r}s.		^{e}njá.
65	moon.	márs̄at.		xtlá.
66	star.	hóo.		kúxlkjap.
67	day.	ta^{r}s.		^{e}njám.
68	night.	tjúhok.		sinjám.
69	morning.	síalīm.	máasi (sćalam, to-morrow).	njáak.
70	evening.	hótonak.		netxáp.
71	summer.	tónjapk (heat).		^{e}nkipíl.
72	autumn.		tjókiapk.	
73	winter.	sööpk (cold).		xesúr.
74	wind.	hóivolī.		etxá.
75	thunder.	pōopotk.	toáhem.	shukír.
76	lightning.	vöxpöki or vöpöki.		shuulám.
77	rain.	tjúoki.		ikwí.
78	snow.	kuv.		sa^{t}niél (snow fell).
79	fire.	tai.	náata.	tlumár.
80	water.	shóotak.		xā.
81	ice.	kuv.		sesemís.
82	earth, land.	tjúvurt.		mart.
83	sea.	katsk.		xarsefl.
84	river.	ákimalī.		xawíl.

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7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910)1912
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	ENGLISH.	PAPAGO.	PIMA.	COCOPA.
85	lake.	vámuli.	hötjulko shóotkam.	xinjú.
86	valley.	vóoshan.	shâakik.	
87	plain, llano.	tjûk.		metár.
88	hill, mountain.	kávolik.		wí (stone, rock) manyú (high).
89	island.		sîkuli tjúurtkam.	wíxaktjul.
90	stone, rock.	hótai.		wí.
91	salt.	ōn.		esbír.
92	iron.	váinom.		
93	forest.	súosik.		pit.
94	tree.	ōs.		
95	wood.	kóak.	óos.	
96	leaf.	háhak.		°val.
97	bark.	úlitak.		shuyél.
98	grass.	váshai.		shmal.
99	pine.	hok.		
100	maize.	hóin.		ªktjás.
101	squash.	háal[1].		xamitsá.
102	flesh, meat.	tjúokuk.		kikvái.
103	dog.	koks.		xart.
104	bear.	tjótum.		tumá.
105	wolf.	shúu.		
106	fox.	gáso.		martkevá.
107	deer.	ʻsîk.	hwei.	akkvák.
108	mountain-sheep.	tjúrsa.		°mmó.
109	beaver.		kóve.	
110	rabbit, hare.	tjúov.		xalxá.

111	tortoise.	kómaktjert.		xnjar.
112	horse.	kávio (*caballo*).		ᵃkwáka.
113	fly.	móa͞ll.		shlimú.
114	mosquito.	vámok.		shimpúl.
115	snake.	vámat.		
116	rattlesnake.	kóoi.		awí.
117	bird.	óovik.		ᵉshã.
118	egg.	nónha.		shoáp.
119	feathers.	ãan.	vópo.	shavál.
120	wings.	húukatsh.	aán or hõk.	njurvír.
121	goose.			shimkoá.
122	duck (mallard).	vápkaik.		shaniyáslepasáb (niyá = mouth; slepasáb = wide).
123	turkey.	tóva.		urút.
124	pigeon.	hóji.	ókokᵈ.	ilkú.
[illegible]	fish.	vátop.		síll.
126	name.	tjúukik.		ᵘmul.
127	white.	ᵃtóa.		xamál.
128	black.	ᵃtjuk.		nihl.
129	red.	suvök.		xoát.
130	light blue.	stjúutak.	stámain.	xapsú.
131	yellow.	suvám.		ᵃkwars.
132	light green.	stjúutak.		xapsú.
133	great, large.	ku.		pᵉtái.
134	small, little.	tjum.	hláasik.	ltjas.
135	strong.	sukúvök.		shepakinám.
136	old.	kõ͞li (man), thing: hõkjokam.		kuruák.
137	young.		vörtjutsh.	kviyunúk.

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	ENGLISH.	PAPAGO.	PIMA.	COCOPA.
138	good.	akúukatsh.	sĭp^{a}.	pvai.
139	bad.	pi kúukatsh.	peáp^{a}.	xatâk.
140	dead.	móki.		mushupá.
141	alive.	tóakam.		yupárt.
142	cold.	súupi.		tŭr.
143	warm, hot.	^{a}ton^{i}.		lxáp.
144	I.	áni.		njāp.
145	thou.	ápi.		mapún.
146	he.	húkai.		nirshán.
147	we.	átjim.		njápa.
148	ye.	ápim.		mapúsa.
149	they.	húkam.		nirshán.
150	this.	íita.		pin.
151	that.	húkai.		shun.
152	all.	vö^{r}s.		sámel.
153	many, much.	mói.		ninjám.
154	who.	húdai.		maká^{i}n.
155	far.	mörk.		kur.
156	near.	pi mörk.	meá.	xarpái.
157	here.	íija.		upái.
158	there.	ámai.		shŭl.
159	to-day.	itta^{r}sh.		njápum.
160	yesterday.	táko.		sinyár.
161	to-morrow.	síalim.		njákam.
162	yes.	hæo.		íl.
163	no.	piá.		láxem.
164	one.	húmako, sometimes: máto (in counting).		ushít.

165	two.	kok.		xuvök.
166	three.	vaik.		xamúk.
167	four.	kſik.		supöp.
168	five.	hútasp.		sheráp.
169	six.	tjóotp.		xamxúk.
170	seven.	vövak.		paxká.
171	eight.	kſkik.		supxúk.
172	nine.	hómokt.		xamxamúk.
173	ten.	vörstomam.		shahúk.
174	eleven.	vörstomam kámal húmako.		magshft.
175	twelve.	vörstomam kámal kok.		magxuvök.
176	twenty.	koko vörstomam.		shahúk vök.
177	thirty.	váiko vörstomam.		shahúk muk.
178	forty.	kſiko vörstomam.		shahúk supöp.
179	fifty.	hútaspo vörstomam.		shahúk sheráp.
180	sixty.	tjóotpo vörstomam.		shahúk xamxúk.
181	seventy.	vövako vörstomam.		shahúk paxká.
182	eighty.	kſkiko vörstomam.		shahúk supxúk.
183	ninety.	hómokto vörstomam.		shahúk xamxamúk.
184	one hundred.	ciento.		shahúk shahúk.
185	to eat.	ho.		max.
186	to drink.	ſ.		sirx.
187	to run.	mö^{r}.		^{a}skiyúɣ.
188	to dance.	kúihl.	votjúot^{a}.	ímáx.
189	to sing.	njúi.	vonjſoi.	slyáx.
190	to sleep.	koi.		shemmáx.
191	to speak.	njo.		kvarkvár.
192	to see.	njúi.		wíx.

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7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910)1912
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	ENGLISH.	PAPAGO.	PIMA.	COCOPA.
193	to love.	tátjua.		
194	to kill.	m°á.		panák.
195	to sit.	táxiva.		apuváx.
196	to stand.	kúkiva.		apuá.
197	to go.	hih.		ãx.
198	to come.	tjívia.	vohíh.	puyí.
199	to walk.	him.	vohíh.	apaaúx.
200	to work.	tjíkpö.		nawirár.
201	to steal.	u°s.		valísh.
202	to lie.	ísatok.		asunéy.
203	to give.	ma.		akíx.
204	to laugh.	xúxum.	vohö.	auséy.
205	to cry.	shósha.		uúkx.

10:Dolóres I-5 (1911-1919) 1923
NU28 Papago NU28

PAPAGO NOMINAL STEMS

JUAN DOLORES

EDITED BY J. ALDEN MASON

INTRODUCTION

BY

J. ALDEN MASON

114 The Papago nouns here given have been gathered mainly from
128 the texts of Juan Dolores written for the University of California in the years 1911–1913 and 1918–1919. This considerable body of material was typewritten by the editor and all nouns excised from the carbon copy, arranged, and compared. To these nouns was then added the large number of nominal stems published as a part of the author's *Papago Verb Stems*[1] and, to make the list as complete as possible, the nouns collected by the editor, in text and grammatical notes, in the winter of 1918–1919, were added. The various renderings were then compared, the standardized stems divided into natural groupings, and the manuscript typed.

128 The seven general groups of animals, body parts, botanical terms,
[193] natural phenomena, artifacts and manufactures, personal categories, and abstract terms have been observed, and within each the stems have been arranged in the phonetic order a, e, i, o, u, m, n, l, s, c, h, v, w, b, p, d, t, dj, tc, g, k. Words of doubtful form or meaning and all *hapax legomena*[1] have been starred with an initial asterisk and words derived from Spanish or other languages put in italics.

● 104 A brief key to orthography and pronunciation is all that can be attempted here. The phonetics of Papago have been described by A. L. Kroeber in his explanatory note to the author's abovementioned contribution, and the orthographic system there developed has been here adopted with slight variations. They also differ in very slight degree from those of Tepecano described more fully by the editor.[2]

[1] Present series, x, 241–263, 1913.

[2] Tepecano, A Piman Language of Western Mexico, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sciences, XXV, 1917.

1 [ie., words cited only once in the texts referred to. —Analyst]

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10: Dolores I-5 (1911-1919) 1923
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104 The symbol *e* has been used in place of the ë written by the author and the ö preferred by the editor. This has been done primarily for typographic reasons, but the substitution is not a random one, inasmuch as the ö of the Piman group of languages relates to the *e* of the other Sonoran and Uto-Aztekan languages.

114 *l* as an initial sound is found solely in words of Spanish origin.
194 The writer frequently heard and wrote it as *r*.

The question of the sonant stops and affricatives is a most difficult one. As in Tepecano, the difference is very slight and confusion certain. The editor was frequently at fault in his renderings while the author was never fully convinced of the existence of sonant stops. Taught at first to write all as surds, he was never able accurately to distinguish between them. However, the surd stop is always preceded by a voiceless sound, generally either the aspirate h or a voiceless vowel, while the sonant stop is as invariably preceded by a voiced sound or a glottal stop. This then is a certain criterion when the determining factors have been correctly noted. Unfortunately this was frequently not the case. The criterion, moreover, was useless in the case of initial stops since, in the author's texts at least, words were written with their phonetic values when isolated. Consequently it has been impossible in many cases to determine whether a given stop is surd or sonant. Only when the testimony was overwhelming —uniform phonetic rendering, or sonant rendering by the editor together with a sonant correspondent in Tepecano—was the author's surd changed to a sonant. In all doubtful cases, the stop has been left written as a surd, though generally the preceding sound is sufficient to identify its nature.

120 An effort has been made to give each noun in its simplest form. It will be noted that the orthography frequently differs somewhat from the form given in the author's *Verb Stems*. There the stems were given in the phonetic forms they take when isolated; in this case all changes due to phonetic laws have, as far as possible, been eliminated.

128 The editor must plead guilty to numerous inconsistencies in the
193 preparation of this article. While most of the nouns given are true stems, a few cannot qualify under this title and are given merely because they are important and occur in texts or notes. In this class are words, usually pertaining to artifacts and manufactures, ending in the instrumental suffix *-kuht*, and others ending in the suffixes

17:Castetter & Underhill N, E-5 (1931-1934) 1935
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for who had dreamed of badger, rabbit, or eagle, and could sing songs to remove their power. If a rule had been broken, the ceremony must be gone through again beside the sickbed.

The Papagos, it is obvious, believed in the power of songs and dreams to a high degree. But they were not mystics. They were, and still are, a highly practical and industrious people whose days are spent in labor, while their artistic impulse finds its release in the singing of Elder Brother's songs and the composing of new ones to supplement them.

The collection of specimens and study of techniques were done during four visits to the Papago country, extending from July to October, 1931, August to October, 1932, February to October, 1933, and November to December, 1934. These visits were financed by successive grants from Columbia University in connection with a larger ethnographical study.

The authors wish to express their genuine appreciation to Dr. J. J. Thornber and some of his students at the University of Arizona for identifying numerous plant specimens. Special thanks are also due Dr. Thornber for assistance in providing certain information, particularly in connection with the cultivated plants. To Ellen Wright Castetter we are greatly indebted for assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.

* * * * * *

In the following pages, the Papago words have been spelled according to the recommendations of the Committee of the American Anthropological Association on the Phonetic Transcription of Indian Languages (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 66, No. 6).

The vowels *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, are pronounced roughly as in Spanish or Italian. The vowell *ï* is an unrounded central vowel whose sound approximates that of *i* in English *sir*. *p*, *t*, *k*, at the beginning of a word are pronounced without the aspiration which follows them in English; their sounds

17:Castetter & Underhill N.E-5 (1931-1934) 1935
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104 are intermediate between *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g*. At the end of a word they sound exactly as in English. *c* is used to represent a sound approximating *sh*. This sound, with *t* and *r* are the most unusual of the Papago sounds to English ears. They are made by curling the tip of the tongue toward the roof of the mouth, producing a blurred quality unknown to English.

: after a vowel means added length. ' means a glottal stop or slight catch of the breath between two sounds. The other sounds are as in English, except for a voiceless quality under certain circumstances which cannot be gone into here.